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CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1938

BY

JOHN REID GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

CHESTERFIELD :
BROOMHEAD BROS., LTD.
PRINTERS.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS
31st December, 1938.

BARRS, Alfred Josiah, Heath.
BATTY Annie Jane (Mrs.), J.P., Killamarsh.
BIRDS, J., Brook Lynn, Holymoorside.
BECKETT, Alfred, Ridgeway Ward, Eckington.
BRADLEY, Frederick (senior), Stretton.
BRIERLEY, James, Shirland and Higham Ward.
CLEMENTS, John William, J.P., North Wingfield.
FENSOME, Sidney Thomas, Pilsley.
GOODLAD, John, Barlow.
HADLEY, G., J.P., Stonebroom.
HARDY, George William, Wingerworth.
HEELEY, William, Beighton.
HERRIOTT, Cornelius, Frecheville.
HOLMES, J. T., Brimington.
KAY, Horace, Eckington.
KAY, Robert, Holmesfield.
KENNING, C. B. (Mrs.), Ashover.
LAMB, Thomas, Somerset House, Calow.
LATHAM, William Leeke (Revd.), Morton.
MACDONALD, J. S., Hasland.
PEAT, Edwin, J.P., C.A., Mosborough Ward, Eckington.
PHIPPS, Henry, J.P., C.C., Brimington.
RIGGOTT, G. A., Over Newbold, Brampton Ward.
RILEY, William (senior), Wessington
RANKIN, A. H. (Dr.), Main Road, Renishaw.
SALES, Samuel, Tupton.
SEARSTON, Herbert, North Wingfield.
SHARMAN, Walter, Unstone.
STATON, James, J.P., Beighton.
STIRLING, William, Temple Normanton.
SWINDELL, Joseph, J.P., Killamarsh.
TURBUTT, Richard Babington (Major), Brackenfield.
WHITMORE, Thomas, Hasland.
WOOD, Hiram, Frecheville.
WOODBINE, Wilfred Walter, Sutton-cum-Duckmanton.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

JOHN R. GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., (St. And.),
D.P.H. (St. And.).

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTORS :

T. W. BINNS, Cert.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
F. WATERFALL, Cert.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTORS :

T. F. AYRTON, Cert. S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
W. E. BOLTON, Cert. S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
J. WILSON, Cert. S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector (resigned 18th
June, 1938).
K. H. LYNAS, Cert. S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector (appointed
1st July, 1938).
E. A. GREGORY, Cert. S.I.

CLERKS :

Miss M. MELTON.
G. F. WILKS.
D. FREEMAN.
H. H. WATTS (appointed 23rd July, 1938).

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report for 1938. In one respect this has been a most abnormal year. Entirely new duties and responsibilities have been given to local authorities, namely, those of Air Raid Precautions. Quite a lot of preliminary work was done in the early part of the year, but in the September crisis practically all normal work was stopped for a time for A.R.P. work.

In the Rural District there were five first aid posts. Instructions were received on September 28th to convert the buildings (schools), and on Monday, 3rd October, they were all ready for occupation and use, with the exception of the apparatus for heating water, for which we could not get immediate delivery.

I feel I must pay a tribute to the excellent work of the Sanitary Inspectors for the way in which they helped and directed work of adaptation of the schools to first aid posts.

A noticeable feature in public health work is that people are demanding more service and a much higher standard of living.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN R. GRAHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Offices,

*Rural Council House,
Chesterfield.*

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the District is 69,139 acres.

Population, 69,890.

The Rateable Value of the District is £256,737.

The sum represented by a penny rate is £924.

Live Births.

		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	...	1230	649	581
Illegitimate	...	39	19	20
		1269	668	601

Birth Rate.

17.37 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Still Birth Rate.

		Total	Male	Female
Legitimate ...	...	47	26	21
Illegitimate	...	2	1	1
		49	27	22

Still Birth Rate.

37.09 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths.

	Total	Male	Female
	740	420	320

Death Rate.

10.58 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)
No. 29. Puerperal Sepsis	3	2.26
No. 30. Other Puerperal Causes	4	3.02
	7	5.28

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	42.55
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			39.83
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			128.22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	3
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...		0

Deaths from Violence.

The deaths from road accidents has dropped by 5 from the previous year. Unfortunately, the deaths from pit accidents has been doubled, namely, 18 as against 9 the previous year. Eight of the 18 deaths in the pit occurred at the Markham pit disaster.

The number of domestic accidents is very much increased. Of the 19 accidents in homes causing death, 12 occurred in people of 65 years of age and over, and were due mainly to pneumonia following fractures of limbs.

The following are figures :—

Pit Accidents	...	...	18 (8 Markham Pit)
Road Accidents	...	...	13
Domestic Accidents	...	...	19
War Wounds	...	...	1
Industrial (other than Pit)	...		6

Infant Deaths.

The following are figures :—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	17
Congenital Debility	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	13
Other Causes	...	...	...	11

With regard to infant deaths, it is pleasing to note that this year the rate is 42.55 per thousand, compared with 60.28 per thousand last year.

There were 257 more births registered than in 1937, and 7 less infant deaths.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

(1) Nursing in the Home.

No nursing in the home is undertaken by the Rural District Council.

(2) Midwives.

Are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

(3) Laboratory Facilities.

All bacteriological examinations are performed by Dr. Harding, Pathologist, Chesterfield Royal Hospital, and all chemical examinations by the Officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

(4) Hospital.

No new arrangements were made during 1938.

(5) New Legislation.

Factories and Workshop Act.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Infectious Diseases :—Dronfield, Langwith, Mastin Moor, Morton, Penmore and Spital Hospitals have Motor Ambulances.

(b) Non-Infectious Diseases :—Motor Ambulances are maintained by the Hardwick Colliery Co., Heath ; Messrs. J. & G. Wells, Ltd., Colliery Proprietors, Eckington ; The Grassmoor Colliery Co., Ltd., Colliery Proprietors, Hasland ; The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd. ; The Pilsley Colliery Co. ; and the Red Cross Society has one stationed at Morton Colliery.

There are in close proximity to the District, Motor Ambulances belonging to the Chesterfield Borough Police, The Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Co., the North Midland Coal Owners' Rescue Station, Chesterfield, The Glapwell Colliery, The Bolsover Colliery Co., Ltd., The Tibshelf Colliery Co., Ltd., The Clay Cross Co., Ltd., and the Creswell Colliery Co., Ltd. There is a Red Cross Ambulance at Dronfield.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

County Clinic, Brimington Road, Chesterfield :—Tuberculosis School Clinics for minor ailments, and a Dental Clinic,

are carried on in this building. Infant Welfare and Pre-natal Clinics are held at Barrow Hill, Beighton, Brimington, Eckington, Grassmoor, Hasland, Holmewood, Killamarsh, North Wingfield, Stonebroom and Unstone.

The County Council provides treatment for venereal diseases at the Royal Hospital, Chesterfield.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

As you will see from the table on page 28, the work of privy conversions is progressing steadily. There is, however, another nuisance arising which is comparable to the nuisance which can be caused by privies, and that is the cesspool problem.

In a recent paper on the "Evils of Cesspool Drainage," the Deputy Borough Engineer of Poole made the following statement:—"It is a very sad reflection that the provision of public water supplies has in many cases brought about cesspool drainage, which is one of the worst methods ever evolved for dealing with the disposal of domestic sewage."

This statement, sweeping as it is, will be heartily endorsed by all officials who have had to deal with aggregations of cesspools.

Notices may be served to owners to abate the nuisances caused by cesspools, but to see that the notices are properly obeyed would mean weekly visits to nearly every house involved. In this district there is no provision made for dealing with overflowing cesspools, and we are dependant on the goodwill of a neighbouring borough for the services of a cesspool emptier.

It is fortunate that schemes have already been made for sewerage certain districts where the worst of these nuisances occur, but excursions of the speculative builder in many parts of the area where no sewage facilities exist makes one apprehensive that troubles over this method of sewage disposal will arise in the future and, moreover, will be costly to deal with, as the only satisfactory method of dealing with domestic sewage from any aggregation of properties is by means of a properly constructed sewage disposal plant.

In connection with both sewage disposal and refuse collection, it does seem a pity that some means could not be

devised whereby both refuse and the products of sewage works could be suitably treated, mixed, and then used as fertilisers.

We are taking an enormous amount of energy from the land in the way of foodstuffs, both vegetable and animal, but are not returning these products to the land in a simple form, and are trying to make up for this by artificial means. While artificial aids may sustain fertility for a time, it does seem that the ultimate state will be sterility.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Only one case of infestation was reported during the year. The house was successfully cleared by cyanide fumigation.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The following are brief particulars of works of sewerage and sewage disposal carried out during the year, which have been supplied by Mr. Wikeley, Engineer.

Beighton.

The Birley Moor temporary sewage disposal works which have been dealing with the drainage of the Frecheville Estate have been demolished during the year and the drainage connected to the Sheffield Corporation's sewer which discharges at their new sewage disposal works at Coisley Hill.

Eckington.

New sludge drying beds have been constructed at the Mosborough sewage disposal works.

Killamarsh.

Repairs and improvements have been made to the Highmoor sewage disposal works, but as it is anticipated that the Highmoor sewers will be connected to the main Killamarsh sewers within the next few years, the measures are of a temporary nature.

Serious damage to the sedimentation tanks at the Killamarsh main sewage disposal works became apparent during the year, and it has been necessary for substantial repairs to be carried out.

Unstone.

The new sewage disposal works at Unstone Green were brought into operation towards the end of the year. These works deal with the sewage from Unstone Green, Unstone and Apperknowle, and serve a considerable additional drainage area. The present population contributing to the works is about 1,800 and they have been designed to deal with a population of 2,250. The sewers have been designed to take the ultimate anticipated population of the whole drainage area, and are capable of serving a population of 36,000. The works comprise grit channels and screening chambers, vertical flow sedimentation tanks, biological filters and humus tanks, and a storm water tank. Two circular sludge digestion tanks have also been constructed, these being the first laid down by the Council, their object being to reduce aerial nuisance to a minimum and to provide sludge of less water content and of greater manurial value.

SEWERS.

During the year several miles of new sewers have been laid, primarily in connection with the Council's housing developments and developments by private enterprise.

Apart from the sewers laid for the purpose of serving new developments, a sewer has been laid in the Chesterfield Road, Holmewood, from Williamthorpe Bridge to the Temple Normanton parish boundary, to deal with 35 existing houses, and also to accommodate the proposed pithead baths at the Williamthorpe Colliery.

A sewer has also been laid in Evershill Lane, Morton, where, in addition to new development, it will deal with ten existing properties.

Considerable work has been carried out during the past year, particularly in the Parishes of Brampton, Brimington, Hasland and Eckington, in repairing sewers and reconstructing manholes.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the year a system of routine bacteriological examination of the water supply has been adopted. This has been done in collaboration with the Engineer to the North Derbyshire Joint Water Committee. The staff of the Health

Department take samples at the point of distribution and houses, and the Engineer's Department take samples at the source of the supply.

The results obtained have more than justified the adoption of this system, as there is close co-operation between both departments and there is little chance of any pollution remaining undetected.

WATER ANALYSIS FOR 1938.

Total.	Place Obtained.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Doubtful.
	Mains Supply			
46	46	30	12	4
	Wells			
7	7	—	7	—
	Springs			
2	2	2	—	—
55		32	19	4

HOUSING.

In the table on pages 14 and 15 are shown the numbers of houses dealt with during the year.

There had been little regarding the demolition of houses which I have not dealt with in the previous years. One point worthy of notice which, however, has had prominence at one or two of the Ministry of Health inquiries is the amount of money spent in repairs by owners. It is indeed distressing to inspect houses and find that quite considerable sums of money have been spent on the property, and all to no purpose. One or two examples will show what I mean. I have in mind a certain property where rising dampness was a very bad feature. The owner "spar dashed" all the outside of the buildings and neglected to take any measures to prevent the continuance of rising dampness. In this instance, if the owner had spent his money in providing a damp course and repointing, the houses would have been much more satisfactory as dwellings.

In another instance the outside walls had been rendered in cement, but the eaves gutters had not been repaired or placed at a sufficient distance from the outside wall, in fact, the rendering was carried up to the outside of the eaves gutters. The result was that water from the eaves gutters found its way between the bricks and rendering, causing the outside walls in the first floor rooms to be exceedingly damp.

If property owners care, the staff of the Health Department will be only too pleased to advise them on repairs, and in many instances such a consultation would prevent useless expenditure.

While at present one cannot say definitely the effect the provision of new houses is having in reducing the incidence of disease, it is definite that as a whole the people are responding very well to the changed conditions.

From reports of social workers, the housing agent, and from personal observations, it is evident that, as a whole, the tenants, and especially the children, are cleaner, tidier and fitter.

It is impossible to assess the improvement in health and general well-being in the terms of pounds, shillings and pence, but if progress is maintained the expenditure on re-housing will be money well spent.

Turning to the material side, I do not think there is any doubt that the improved conditions will lower the sickness rate of the future generations, thus saving expenditure in institutional treatment, loss of working time, and consequent saving of sickness allowances.

Apart from the clearance of unfit houses, considerable building development continues in the district. There are 401 more inhabited houses than at the end of 1937. Since 1935 (the first year in which the new district boundaries operated) there has been an increase of 1,918 inhabited houses in this area.

Finally, I would point out to members that, though the end of our programme with regard to the demolition of unfit properties in areas is in sight, as long as there are houses there will be housing work to do. So far we have done practically nothing in respect of houses which are unfit but can be made fit at a reasonable cost.

If more time had been given to housing work in the past, I feel that a number of houses which are now recommended for demolition might have been prevented from reaching such a stage of dilapidation to call for extreme action.

1.	Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year 1938 :—	
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	558
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4573
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	511
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	511
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	511
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	47
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	88
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	3
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—						
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	23					
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	9					
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—						
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—					
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—					
4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.						
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	204					
(2) Number of persons dwelling therein	1584					
(3) Number of families dwelling therein	220					
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—					
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8					
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases...	62					
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	—					
5. Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas, 1938	98					

TABLE 1.
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

		Number in use at end of 1938.
Privy Middens	...	4,314
Pail Closets	...	743
Water Closets	...	15,100
Trough and Slop Water Closets	...	54
Total	...	20,220

CONVERSIONS OF WATER CLOSETS IN 1938.

Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	395
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	10
Total	...	...	...	...	405

TABLE 2.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES IN THE AREA.

Parish.	1935	1936	1937	1938
Ashover	631	631	631	627
Barlow	254	238	241	244
Beighton	2,290	2,945	3,144	3,169
Brackenfield	70	70	70	70
Brampton	279	281	282	282
Brimington	1,506	1,556	1,613	1,640
Calow	340	346	350	354
Eckington	3,140	3,248	3,329	3,460
Hasland	749	812	825	844
Heath	399	406	407	409
Holmesfield	253	261	273	276
Killamarsh	1,248	1,256	1,258	1,264
Morton	352	352	355	356
North Wingfield	1,538	1,557	1,585	1,625
Pilsley	701	711	715	721
Shirland & Higham	1,064	1,075	1,079	1,081
Stretton	178	167	168	172
Sutton-cum-Duckmantown	394	410	429	446
Temple Normanton	165	154	161	164
Tupton	494	510	556	595
Unstone	560	557	557	556
Walton	421	440	470	524
Wessington	174	174	174	174
Wingerworth	270	289	315	335
TOTAL	17,470	18,446	18,987	19,388

MEAT INSPECTION.

Mr. F. Waterfall has submitted the following report in connection with Meat and Foods Inspection throughout the district, for the year ending 31st December, 1938 :—

"There are 39 slaughterhouses in the district, to which 3,116 visits have been paid during the year. There are also two knackers' premises in the district and these are visited periodically.

The meat and other food imported into the district and sold from vans and stalls is also inspected. The number of carcasses inspected during the year 1938 were as follows :—

Beasts, 3,028. Calves, 319. Sheep, 7,651. Pigs, 3,574.
Total, 14,572.

A total of 52,108 lbs. (23 tons 6 cwts. 1 lb.) of diseased or unfit meat was surrendered from these carcasses, of which particulars are given in the table on page 18.

In previous years it has not been necessary to differentiate between the number of cows and the number of cattle other than cows slaughtered, consequently these figures have not been kept separately for the past year. However, having regard to the actual figures available for the early part of 1939, the relative figures for 1938 are as shown in the Table on page 19.

These tables are interesting in so far as they give the percentage distribution of tuberculosis found in cows, cattle other than cows, pigs and sheep slaughtered. Tuberculosis was found to be the predominant cause rendering meat unfit for human food, and 18.5% of all cows slaughtered and 10% of all cattle other than cows slaughtered were affected with tuberculosis.

In one case only was it necessary to take legal proceedings in connection with meat and foods administration. This was for a breach of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, for failure to give the required notice of intent to slaughter. A successful prosecution resulted.

In making a tour of all the slaughterhouses immediately before Christmas, I was astounded at the number of clean heifers which were being slaughtered. I was informed that these animals were being slaughtered as they were Grade I beef, and a subsidy was paid to the breeder.

While I am not conversant with the live stock market and the stocks of cattle used for breeding, it does seem that many of the best potential milk beasts are being slaughtered for the sake of a quick cash return, but the ultimate result might be a deterioration of milk-producing stock and consequent lowering of the quality of milk supplies which would, of course, be a serious thing for the child population of this country."

TABLE No. 1.

<i>Beef.</i>		<i>Organs.</i>
Tuberculosis	... 23,512 lbs.	Tuberculosis ... 8,234 lbs.
Septicæmia, etc.	1,630 lbs.	Abscesses ... 195 lbs.
Bruising ...	40 lbs.	Distomatosis ... 1,764 lbs.
	<hr/> 25,182 lbs.	Mammitis ... 1,440 lbs.
	<hr/>	Angioma ... 403 lbs.
<i>Pork.</i>		Cirrhosis ... 63 lbs.
Tuberculosis	322 lbs.	Echincoccus ... 391 lbs.
Inflammation	126 lbs.	Cysts ... 28 lbs.
Swine Erysipelas	314 lbs.	Nephritis ... 14 lbs.
	<hr/> 762 lbs.	Necrosis ... 22 lbs.
	<hr/>	Inflammation ... 12 lbs.
<i>Mutton.</i>		Pleurisy ... 4 lbs.
Bruising	172 lbs.	Strongylosis ... 26 lbs.
Moribund	200 lbs.	
	<hr/> 372 lbs.	
	<hr/>	12,556 lbs.
<i>Veal.</i>		TOTAL.
Moribund	80 lbs.	Organs 12,556 lbs.
Black Quarter	120 lbs.	Beef 25,182 lbs.
Dropsical	90 lbs.	Pork 762 lbs.
Tuberculosis	160 lbs.	Mutton 372 lbs.
	<hr/> 450 lbs.	Veal 450 lbs.
<i>Beasts' Heads.</i>		Beasts' Heads ... 10,987 lbs.
Tuberculosis	10,655 lbs.	Pigs' Heads ... 1,753 lbs.
Abscesses	332 lbs.	
	<hr/> 10,987 lbs.	
<i>Pig's Heads.</i>		52,062 lbs.
Tuberculosis	1,721 lbs.	
Abscesses	32 lbs.	
	<hr/> 1,753 lbs.	

TABLE No. 2.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed	908	2120	319	7651	3574
Number Inspected	908	2120	319	7651	3574
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	1	3	2	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	101	233	1	99	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	11.2%	11.0%	1.2%	1.4%	.5%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	26	1	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	89	367	—	1	134
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.02%	18.5%	.3%	.01%	3.8%

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Once again I am pleased to report that no cases of smallpox were notified during 1938.

Mr. Moorhouse, the Vaccination Officer, reports as follows :—

Number of children born in 1937	...	...	...	...	2896
Number of children born in that year who were vaccinated	...	...	...	...	524
Number of children born in 1938	...	...	...	...	3105
Number of vaccinations of all ages in that year	...	...	...	...	800

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

There was a decrease in the cases notified during this year as compared with 1937, the figures being 172, compared with 218.

The disease is still of a mild form, but there are indications that it is tending to return to a more severe type. Complications have been more frequent this year, but again no deaths were caused by Scarlet Fever alone. One death was attributed to this disease, but the patient was suffering also from Broncho pneumonia.

Diphtheria.

Again Diphtheria shows an increase over previous years. 299 cases were notified as against 284 in the previous year. Quite a number of the notified cases, however, did not show a true clinical picture of diphtheria but were cases of sore throat with a positive swab. Improved methods of examination of throat swabs are now showing a larger percentage of positive results of all swabs taken.

The disease was of a fairly severe type and there were 11 deaths, giving a case mortality of 3.67%.

During the year approximately 300 children completed a course of injections for immunisation. Alum Precipitated Toxoid was used for children under eight. Two injections

were given, the first of 0.2cc. the second 0.5cc. In the children over that age T.A. Floccules were used, three injections of 1cc. were given.

Enteric Fever.

Five cases were notified during this year. One case was not confirmed. Two of the remaining four cases came from the same household, and both died giving a case mortality of 50%.

In the two cases just mentioned it is strongly suspected that the first case was caused by the patient (a miner) not carrying fresh water to the pit, but filling his bottle from a horse trough in the pit.

The second case, in this house, was directly infected from the first.

In the remaining two cases no source of infection could be found.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Three cases were notified. One was not ultimately confirmed. There were no deaths registered from this disease.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1938.

Table showing the number of specimens sent from the Rural District, and examined at the County Laboratory, Derby.

	Positive	Negative
Enterica :—		
Typhoid, Para-Typhoid, A. & B.	4	31
Gaertner, Dysentry, etc.	—	36
Diphtheria	80	326
Phthisis	13	86
Milk :—		
Tubercle Bacilli (Inoc. Test) ;—		
Ministry of Agriculture	8	53
Routine Samples	—	1
Milk :—		
Methylene Blue Test, routine samples	1	4
Bacterial Count, routine samples	—	—
Bacilli Coli, routine samples	1	4
Water	—	—
Miscellaneous	7	49
	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 590

TABLE 3. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIUM.

Notified.	CASES.		Vision Un- Impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.				
	Treated.									
	At home.	In Hospital.								
6	6	—	6	—	—	—				

TABLE 4. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diseases.	Total Number Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths.
		Notified.	Hospital	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	172	162	—	1
Diphtheria ...	299	296	—	11
Enteric Fever ...	5	3	—	2
Puerperal Fever ...	21	17	—	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	151	—	—	51
Pneumonia ...	38	4	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis ...	6	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorium ...	3	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	3	—	—	1
Undulant Fever ...	1	1	—	—

TABLE 5. TUBERCULOSIS RETURN FOR 1938.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 and over ...	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
5 and over ...	1	4	7	3	—	—	2	—
15 and over ...	2	4	1	1	2	2	—	1
25 and over ...	5	6	2	1	3	3	—	1
35 and over ...	7	2	—	—	4	1	1	—
45 and over ...	3	1	2	—	4	—	3	—
55 and over ...	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	26	18	15	7	14	7	7	3
NOT PRIMARY.								
Cases included above...	4	3	6	1	—	—	—	—

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
 MATERNAL DEATH RATE AND CASE RATES FOR
 CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1938.

	England and Wales	126 County Boro's and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Chester- field R.D.C.	
Rates per 1,000 Population.						
Births—						
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4	
Still	0.61	0.65	0.60	0.48	
Deaths—						
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.029	
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06	
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.014	
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05	
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06	
Violence	—	—	—	0.057	
Notifications—						
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05	
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90	
Enteric Fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46	
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	2.15	
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.						
Deaths under 1 year of age		53	57	51	57	
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1	
Maternal Mortality—						
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	Not Available.	—	5.52	
Others	2.19	Not Available.	—		
Total	3.08	Not Available.	—		
Rates per 1,000 Births (i.e. Live and Still).						
Maternal Mortality—						
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	Not Available.	—	5.31	
Others	2.11	Not Available.	—		
Total	2.97	Not Available.	—		
Notifications—						
Puerperal Fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	15.46	15.93	

TABLE 7. CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CHESTERFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1938.

	Male.	Female.	Rate per 1,000 Living.	Decimal Average 1928-38.
All causes	420	320	10.58	10.89
Typhoid Fever, etc.	2	—	.029	.013
Measles	2	1	.043	.084
Scarlet Fever	—	1	.014	.013
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	.084
Diphtheria	7	4	.157	.041
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	1	.014	.018
Influenza	2	2	.057	.121
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	.024*
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	14	7	.200	.312
Other Tuberculosis ...	7	3	.144	.143
Syphilis	—	—	—	.017*
General Paralysis of the Insane—Tabes Dorsalis ...	1	1	.029	.024*
Cancer	44	39	1.188	1.157
Diabetes	4	6	.143	.151
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	17	32	.701	.635
Heart Disease	83	79	2.318	2.424
Aneurysm	1	2	.043	.009*
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	24	21	.643	.331*
Bronchitis	9	7	.229	.499
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	34	17	.729	.925
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	3	.114	.084
Peptic Ulcer	3	3	.086	.076
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs.)	—	—	—	.067
Other Digestive Diseases ...	8	4	.172	.168*
Appendicitis	—	3	.043	.049
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	2	.043	.022
Other Liver Diseases ...	1	3	.057	.052*
Nephritis	17	7	.344	.342
Puerperal Sepsis	—	3	.043	.028
Other Puerperal Causes ...	—	4	.057	.053
Congenital Causes, etc. ...	22	15	.529	.584
Senility	11	10	.300	.155*
Suicide	5	2	.100	.089
Other Violence	47	10	.816	.569
Other Defined Causes ...	46	25	1.016	1.153
Ill-defined Causes	3	3	.086	.097
Deaths of Infants under 1 yr. including Illegitimate ...	34	20	Per 1,000 Births. 42.55	63.54
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	3	2	128.22	122.41
Births. Total	668	601	Per 1,000 Living. 17.37	18.33
Legitimate	649	581	16.81	17.39
Illegitimate	19	20	.55	.60

* 8 years only.

TABLE 8. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE PARISHES.

Aerage.	Estimated Population 1938.	Per 1,000 Living.				Infant Mortality.	Per 1,000 Births.
		Deaths.	Births.	Epidemic Diseases.	Respir'itory Tuber- enosis.		
Ashover	... 9,564	2,261	13,22	12.38	— .44	—	100.00
Barlow	... 3,932	878	20.50	13.66	—	— 50	55.55
Beighton	... 3,135	11,424	16.27	8.05	1.03 .35	.09 .49	16.13
Brackenfield	... 1,551	253	11.86	15.81	—	— 52	—
Brampton	... 5,266	1,016	5.91	10.83	—	— 333	—
Brinungton	... 1,283	5,913	12.34	10.82	.85 .68	—	—
Calow	... 1,267	1,274	18.83	16.55	—	.78 .23	—
Eckington	... 8,823	12,473	14.76	9.50	.55 .08	— 38	33.00
Hasland	... 934	3,044	17.74	7.56	— .65	— 18	18.52
Heath	... 1,676	1,473	36.65	22.40	— .68	— 74	—
Holmesfield	... 5,984	994	11.06	14.08	—	—	—
Killamarsh	... 1,661	4,557	9.24	9.89	.44 .44	—	11.14
Morton	... 1,125	1,286	19.44	5.97	1.56 .22	—	—
North Wingfield	... 1,551	5,859	12.12	9.39	— .55	— 35	—
Pilsley	... 1,454	2,599	13.86	13.09	— .38	— 37	—
Shirland and Higham	... 2,956	3,898	20.01	8.72	— .56	—	—
Stretton	... 1,296	619	12.92	10.17	—	—	—
Sutton-cum-Duckmantion	... 3,711	1,606	18.05	12.45	—	—	—
Temple Normanton	... 520	592	23.64	10.13	—	—	—
Tupton	... 681	2,146	9.32	10.67	.41 .47	—	—
Unstone	... 2,582	2,004	20.46	11.42	—	—	—
Walton	... 3,736	1,888	11.65	13.29	— .53	—	—
Wessington	... 973	626	19.16	11.17	—	—	—
Wingerworth	... 3,478	1,207	19.05	7.46	—	—	—
TOTAL	... 69,139	69,890	17.37	10.58	.32 .14	.30 .42	22.33

TABLE 9.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR ACCORDING TO AGE PERIODS.

	Total Deaths.
	Admitted to Hospital.
Smallpox	172
Scarlet Fever	299
Diphtheria	5
Enteric Fever	21
Puerperal Fever	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	10
Cerebro-spinal Fever	4
Pneumonia	151
Erysipelas	38
Polio-myelitis	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6
Dysentery	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	3
Undulant Fever	1
Tuberculosis:	
Pulmonary—Male	26
Female	18
Non-Pulmonary—Male	15
Female	7

TABLE 10. INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE PARISHES.

	Dysentery.																	
	Typhoid Fever.																	
	Tuberculosis.																	
	Other Tuberculosis.																	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.																	
	Leprosy.																	
	Encephalitis.																	
	Neonatalritis.																	
	Ophthalmitis.																	
	Poliomyelitis.																	
	Erysipelas.																	
	Pneumonia.																	
	Cerebro-spinal Fever.																	
	Pyrexia.																	
	Periperal Pyrexia.																	
	Enteric Fever.																	
	Diphtheria.																	
	Scarlet Fever.																	
	Smallpox.																	
Ashover	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barlow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brackenfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brampton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brimington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eckington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hasland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heath	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmesfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killamarsh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Wingfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pilsley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shirland and Higham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sutton-cum-Duckmantion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temple Normanton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tupton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wessington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wingerworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	172	299	5	21	3	151	38	—	6	3	44	22	1	3	—	—

TABLE 11. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

	No. on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices Served.	Nuisances abated with or without notice.
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops	677	162	—	108
Bakehouses	19	50	—	—
Slaughter-houses	41	3227	—	40
Offensive Trades	1	6	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	1	4	—	—
TOTAL	739	3449	—	148

TABLE 12. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.
Summary of the Work of the Sanitary Department.

	No. of inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.	No. of Notices Served.		No. of Nuisances abated with or without notice.
		Informal.	Legal.	
Closets and Ashpits—				
Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits (not for conversion)	70	74	—	22
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	2968	246	—	395
Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s	19	8	—	10
Conversion of Privies into Pail Closets	—	—	—	—
Defective Water Closets	24	6	1	12
Provision of additional W.C.'s	25	—	—	3
Provision of Portable Ashbins	947	211	—	612
Dirty Closets	—	—	—	—
Drainage—				
No disconnection of waste pipe	4	—	—	4
Defective waste pipe, Traps, Inlets and Drains	584	31	8	76
Drains obstructed	68	21	—	64
Other Defects—				
Paving of Courts and Yards	447	10	—	410
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts and Downspouts	47	15	—	35
Sinks	77	10	—	30
Insufficient Ventilation	6	1	—	3
Windows	30	4	—	15
Dampness	137	15	—	45
Water in Cellars	20	1	—	14
Water Supply	82	—	—	2
Overcrowding	4	—	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses	17	—	—	1
Offensive Accumulations	30	1	—	27
Animals improperly kept	8	—	—	4
Pigsties	6	—	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	6	—	—	—
Urinals	6	2	—	2
Nuisances not specified above	2703	88	8	120
TOTAL	8335	744	17	1907

TABLE 13.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices, (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories	17	—	—
(including Factory Laundries)	—	—	—
Workshops	—	—	—
(Including Workshop Laundries)	—	—	—
Workplaces	1	—	—
(Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	18	—	—

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

Net repairing 1

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

180 visits have been made in connection with rat infestation, and approximately 900 rats have been destroyed.

Cyanogas, Rodine and Red Squill baits are used for rat destruction, and refuse tips are treated with these poisons from time to time.

PETROLEUM ACTS

There are 107 petroleum stores and 7 calcium of carbide stores in the district. These have been visited and found to be satisfactory.

The income derived from the issue of these licences is £75 5s. Od., and the maximum storage capacity is 168,340 gallons of petroleum and 3,236-lbs. of carbide.

